



STATE OF COLORADO

CLASS SERIES DESCRIPTION

July 1, 2001

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

C7C1IX TO C7C7XX

DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATIONAL WORK

This class series uses seven levels in the Health Care Services Occupational Group and describes professional assignments in health related programs. The work involves consultation, education, training, compliance, research and data analysis, and professional level program assistance to various public and community agencies and health professionals. Professional work is analytical and evaluative in nature. Decisions require the creative and conceptual application of theory and principles of a professional occupational field. A professional field is one in which knowledge is gained by completion of an advanced course of study resulting in a college degree or equivalent specialized experience. The professional nature of the work and the factors determine the level within this series. Typically, positions responsible for direct client care or treatment work are to be allocated to the specific class series describing the field of work.

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HEALTH PROFESSIONAL I

C7C1IX

CONCEPT OF CLASS

This class describes the entry or clearly defined level. Positions perform tasks that are structured and designed to provide training and experience. Tasks are performed under direct supervision and detailed instruction and guidance is received. Employees in this class learn to apply theories and principles of the professional field. Positions used for training purposes do not remain at this level indefinitely.

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FACTORS

Allocation must be based on meeting all of the four factors as described below.

Decision Making -- The decisions regularly made are at the defined level, as described here. Within limits prescribed by the operation, choices involve selecting alternatives that affect the manner and speed with which tasks are carried out. These choices do not affect the standards or results of the operation itself because there is typically only one correct way to carry out the operation. Alternatives include independent choice of such things as priority and personal preference for organizing and processing the work, proper tools or equipment, speed, and appropriate steps in the operation to apply. By nature, the data needed to make decisions can be numerous but are clear and understandable so logic is needed to apply the prescribed alternative. Positions can be taught what to do to carry out assignments and any deviation in the manner in which the work is performed does not change the end result of the operation.

Complexity -- The nature of, and need for, analysis and judgment is prescribed, as described here. Positions apply established, standard guidelines that cover work situations and alternatives. Action taken is based on learned, specific guidelines that permit little deviation or change as the task is repeated. Any alternatives from which to choose are clearly right or wrong at each step.

Purpose of Contact -- Regular work contacts with others outside the supervisory chain, regardless of the method of communication, are for the purpose of any of the following:

Exchanging or collecting information with contacts. This involves giving learned information that is readily understandable by the recipient or collecting factual information in order to solve factual problems, errors, or complaints.

Detecting, discovering, exposing information, problems, violations or failures by interviewing or investigating where the issues or results of the contact are not known ahead of time.

Advising, counseling, or guiding the direction taken to resolve complaints or problems and influence or correct actions or behaviors.

Line/Staff Authority -- The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as an individual contributor. The individual contributor may explain work processes and train others. The individual contributor may serve as a resource or guide by advising others on how to use processes within a system or as a member of a collaborative problem-solving team. This level may include positions performing supervisory elements that do not fully meet the criteria for the next level in this factor. Note: some positions may lead or supervise others; however, those subordinate positions are not professionals so the position does not meet all the criteria for a higher level of Line/Staff Authority in this class series.

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HEALTH PROFESSIONAL II

C7C2TX

CONCEPT OF CLASS

This class describes the intermediate level. Positions operate independently in performing assignments that are limited to phases of a fully operational professional assignment or which may be designed to provide continued training and experience. Work requires determining solutions to practical problems using specified professional standards and established criteria. Judgment is used to select and apply existing guidelines to solve problems and accomplish the assignment. This class differs from the Health Professional I on Decision Making, Complexity and possibly Purpose of Contact. Some assignments will not move beyond this level.

FACTORS

Allocation must be based on meeting all of the four factors as described below.

Decision Making -- The decisions regularly made are at the operational level, as described here. Within limits set by the specific process, choices involve deciding what operation is required to carry out the process. This includes determining how the operation will be completed. By nature, data needed to make decisions are numerous and variable so reasoning is needed to develop the practical course of action within the established process. Choices are within a range of specified, acceptable standards, alternatives, and technical practices.

Complexity -- The nature of, and need for, analysis and judgment is patterned, as described here. Positions study technical information to determine what it means and how it fits together in order to get practical solutions to problems and tasks. Guidelines in the form of specified processes, techniques, and methods exist for most situations. Judgment is needed in locating and selecting the most appropriate of these guidelines that may change for varying circumstances as the task is repeated. This selection and interpretation of guidelines involves choosing from alternatives where all are correct but one is better than another depending on the given circumstances of the situation.

Purpose of Contact -- Regular work contacts with others outside the supervisory chain, regardless of the method of communication, are for the purpose of any of the following:

Detecting, discovering, exposing information, problems, violations or failures by interviewing or investigating where the issues or results of the contact are not known ahead of time.

Advising, counseling, or guiding the direction taken to resolve complaints or problems and influence or correct actions or behaviors.

Clarifying underlying rationale, intent, and motive by educating others on unfamiliar concepts and theories or marketing a product or service. This goes beyond what has been learned in training or repeating information that is available in another format.

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Line/Staff Authority -- The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as an individual contributor. The individual contributor may explain work processes and train others. The individual contributor may serve as a resource or guide by advising others on how to use processes within a system or as a member of a collaborative problem-solving team. This level may include positions performing supervisory elements that do not fully meet the criteria for the next level in this factor. Note: some positions may lead or supervise others; however, those subordinate positions are not professionals so the position does not meet all the criteria for a higher level of Line/Staff Authority in this class series.

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL III

C7C3XX

CONCEPT OF CLASS

This class describes the fully operational professional. Positions operate independently in performing the full range of professional tasks. Work requires the use of discretion and creativity within limits of theory and principles of the profession; management's program objectives; law and regulations; and, general systems and guidelines. Judgment is used in the adaptation and skilled application of guidelines to solve the full range of problems related to the assignment. An employee in this class must anticipate and analyze the impact and consequences of decisions made. Positions may serve as a resource to others or a specialist in the professional field. This class differs from the Health Professional II on Decision Making, Complexity and possibly Purpose of Contact. Some assignments will not move beyond this level.

FACTORS

Allocation must be based on meeting all of the four factors as described below.

Decision Making -- The decisions regularly made are at the process level, as described here. Within limits set by professional standards, the agency's available technology and resources, and program objectives and regulations established by a higher management level, choices involve determining the process, including designing the set of operations. The general pattern, program, or system exists but must be individualized. This individualization requires analysis of data that is complicated. Analysis is breaking the problem or case into parts, examining these parts, and reaching conclusions that result in work processes. This examination requires the application of known and established theory, principles, conceptual models, professional standards, and precedents in order to determine their relationship to the problem. New processes or objectives require approval of higher management or the agency with authority and accountability for the program or system.

Complexity -- The nature of, and need for, analysis and judgment is formulative, as described here. Positions evaluate the relevance and importance of theories, concepts, and principles in order to tailor them to develop a different approach or plan to fit specific circumstances. While general policy, precedent, or non-specific practices exist, they are inadequate and are therefore relevant only through approximation or analogy. In conjunction with theories, concepts, and principles, positions

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use judgment and resourcefulness in tailoring the existing guidelines so they can be applied to particular circumstances and to deal with emergencies.

Purpose of Contact -- Regular work contacts with others outside the supervisory chain, regardless of the method of communication, are for the purpose of any of the following:

Detecting, discovering, exposing information, problems, violations or failures by interviewing or investigating where the issues or results of the contact are not known ahead of time.

Advising, counseling, or guiding the direction taken to resolve complaints or problems and influence or correct actions or behaviors.

Clarifying underlying rationale, intent, and motive by educating others on unfamiliar concepts and theories or marketing a product or service. This goes beyond what has been learned in training or repeating information that is available in another format.

Line/Staff Authority -- The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as an individual contributor. The individual contributor may explain work processes and train others. The individual contributor may serve as a resource or guide by advising others on how to use processes within a system or as a member of a collaborative problem-solving team. This level may include positions performing supervisory elements that do not fully meet the criteria for the next level in this factor. For example, some positions may lead or supervise others; however, those subordinate positions are not professionals so the position does not meet all the criteria for a higher level of Line/Staff Authority in this class series.

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL IV

C7C4XX

CONCEPT OF CLASS

This class describes the work or project leader or the staff authority. Work leaders exercise some control over the continual work product of others. Project leaders do so on an ongoing project basis where the projects are critical to the agency's mission and fundamental business operations. Staff authorities possess a unique level of knowledge and expertise in a professional field that is needed by the agency to support its overall mission. Agency management routinely relies on the essential consultation of the authority before deciding broad, critical program and policy direction. The consultation provided is accepted as fact and not refuted on its technical merit, even if management does not act on it for political or budgetary reasons. Staff authorities are authorized to take action and issue expert opinions that provide direction for further action by others. Authorities design strategy, systems, processes, guidelines, rules, and standards that are mission critical and directly impact the agency's ongoing operation and broad program or policy. Staff authority is delegated by agency management, beyond the immediate supervisor, and has direct influence and impact agency-wide, including clients. This class differs from the Health Professional III on Line/Staff Authority.

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FACTORS

Allocation must be based on meeting all of the four factors as described below.

Decision Making -- The decisions regularly made are at the process level, as described here. Within limits set by professional standards, the agency's available technology and resources, and program objectives and regulations established by a higher management level, choices involve determining the process, including designing the set of operations. The general pattern, program, or system exists but must be individualized. This individualization requires analysis of data that is complicated. Analysis is breaking the problem or case into parts, examining these parts, and reaching conclusions that result in work processes. This examination requires the application of known and established theory, principles, conceptual models, professional standards, and precedents in order to determine their relationship to the problem. New processes or objectives require approval of higher management or the agency with authority and accountability for the program or system.

Complexity -- The nature of, and need for, analysis and judgment is formulative, as described here. Positions evaluate the relevance and importance of theories, concepts, and principles in order to tailor them to develop a different approach or plan to fit specific circumstances. While general policy, precedent, or non-specific practices exist, they are inadequate and are therefore relevant only through approximation or analogy. In conjunction with theories, concepts, and principles, positions use judgment and resourcefulness in tailoring the existing guidelines so they can be applied to particular circumstances and to deal with emergencies.

Purpose of Contact -- Regular work contacts with others outside the supervisory chain, regardless of the method of communication, are for the purpose of any of the following:

Detecting, discovering, exposing information, problems, violations or failures by interviewing or investigating where the issues or results of the contact are not known ahead of time.

Advising, counseling, or guiding the direction taken to resolve complaints or problems and influence or correct actions or behaviors.

Clarifying underlying rationale, intent, and motive by educating others on unfamiliar concepts and theories or marketing a product or service. This goes beyond what has been learned in training or repeating information that is available in another format.

Negotiating as an official representative of one party in order to obtain support or cooperation where there is no formal rule or law to fall back on in requiring such action or change from the other party.

Such negotiation has fiscal or programmatic impact on an agency. In reaching settlements or compromises, the position does not have a rule or regulation to enforce but is accountable for the function.

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HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

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Defending, arguing, or justifying an agency's position in formal hearings or court where the position is an official representative of one party.

Line/Staff Authority -- The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as a work/project leader or staff authority. The work/project leader is partially accountable for the work product of two or more full-time equivalent positions, including timeliness, correctness, and soundness. At least one of the subordinate positions must be a professional level in the same series or at a comparable conceptual level. Typical elements of direct control over other positions by a work/project leader include assigning tasks, monitoring progress and work flow, checking the product, scheduling work, and establishing work standards. The work/project leader provides input into supervisory decisions made at higher levels, including signing leave requests and approving work hours. This level may include positions performing supervisory elements that do not fully meet the criteria for the next level in this factor.

OR

The staff authority is a pacesetter who has a unique level of technical expertise in a field or profession that, as part of the ongoing permanent assignment, is critical to the success of an agency. It is an essential component of the work assignment that has been delegated by management to the position. This authority directly influences management decisions within an agency. For example, management relies on such a position when making decisions regarding the direction that policy or a program should take in the staff authority's field of expertise. Managers and peers recognize and seek this level of technical guidance and direction regarding the application of a program or system within the agency or to its clients.

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL V

C7C5XX

CONCEPT OF CLASS

This class describes the unit supervisor or senior authority. Supervisors exercise direct, formal control over others. Senior authorities possess a unique level of knowledge and expertise in a professional field that is needed by the agency to support its overall mission. Agency management routinely relies on the essential consultation of the authority before deciding broad, critical program and policy direction. The consultation provided is accepted as fact and not refuted on its technical merit, even if management does not act on it for political or budgetary reasons. Senior authorities are authorized to take action and issue expert opinions that provide direction for further action by others. Authorities design strategy, systems, processes, guidelines, rules, and standards that are mission critical and directly impact the agency's ongoing operation and broad program or policy. Senior authority is delegated by agency management, beyond the immediate supervisor, and has direct influence and impact outside the agency to others in state government. This class differs from the Health Professional IV on Line/Staff Authority.

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HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

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FACTORS

Allocation must be based on meeting all of the four factors as described below.

Decision Making -- The decisions regularly made are at the process level, as described here. Within limits set by professional standards, the agency's available technology and resources, and program objectives and regulations established by a higher management level, choices involve determining the process, including designing the set of operations. The general pattern, program, or system exists but must be individualized. This individualization requires analysis of data that is complicated. Analysis is breaking the problem or case into parts, examining these parts, and reaching conclusions that result in work processes. This examination requires the application of known and established theory, principles, conceptual models, professional standards, and precedents in order to determine their relationship to the problem. New processes or objectives require approval of higher management or the agency with authority and accountability for the program or system.

Complexity -- The nature of, and need for, analysis and judgment is formulative, as described here. Positions evaluate the relevance and importance of theories, concepts, and principles in order to tailor them to develop a different approach or plan to fit specific circumstances. While general policy, precedent, or non-specific practices exist, they are inadequate and are therefore relevant only through approximation or analogy. In conjunction with theories, concepts, and principles, positions use judgment and resourcefulness in tailoring the existing guidelines so they can be applied to particular circumstances and to deal with emergencies.

Purpose of Contact -- Regular work contacts with others outside the supervisory chain, regardless of the method of communication, are for the purpose of any of the following:

Detecting, discovering, exposing information, problems, violations or failures by interviewing or investigating where the issues or results of the contact are not known ahead of time.

Advising, counseling, or guiding the direction taken to resolve complaints or problems and influence or correct actions or behaviors.

Clarifying underlying rationale, intent, and motive by educating others on unfamiliar concepts and theories or marketing a product or service. This goes beyond what has been learned in training or repeating information that is available in another format.

Negotiating as an official representative of one party in order to obtain support or cooperation where there is no formal rule or law to fall back on in requiring such action or change from the other party.

Such negotiation has fiscal or programmatic impact on an agency. In reaching settlements or compromises, the position does not have a rule or regulation to enforce but is accountable for the function.

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Defending, arguing, or justifying an agency's position in formal hearings or court where the position is an official representative of one party.

Line/Staff Authority -- The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as a unit supervisor or senior authority. The unit supervisor is accountable, including signature authority, for actions and decisions that directly impact pay, status, and tenure of three or more full-time equivalent positions. At least one of the subordinate positions must be a professional level in the same series or at a comparable conceptual level. The elements of formal supervision must include providing documentation to support recommended corrective and disciplinary actions, signing performance plans and appraisals, and resolving informal grievances. Positions start the hiring process, interview applicants, and recommend hire, promotion, or transfer.

OR

The senior authority is a pacesetter who has a unique level of technical expertise in a field or profession that, as part of the ongoing permanent assignment, is critical to the success of an agency. It is an essential component of the work assignment that has been delegated by management to the position. This authority directly influences management decisions beyond the agency. Managers and peers seek this level of technical guidance and direction as the designer of a statewide system or in a subject area for other areas of state government. Managers and peers, both internally and externally to the agency, rely on this pacesetter when making decisions regarding the direction that policy, programs, and systems should take in the pacesetter's field of expertise.

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL VI

C7C6XX

CONCEPT OF CLASS

This class describes the first-level of program supervision, including the unit supervisor or any one of the three levels of staff authority who meets the factors identified below for this class. Program supervisors manage the daily operation of a work unit. Positions determine the annual business plans that integrate with the agency's mission and goals, determine implementation policies and guidelines, develop budgets, establish staffing and directly control the work of others. Work involves directing the implementation of policies, rules, and regulations. Staff, senior, and leading authorities possess a unique level of knowledge and expertise in a professional field that is needed by the agency to support its overall mission. Management, inside and/or outside of the agency, routinely relies on the essential consultation of the authority before deciding broad, critical program and policy direction. The consultation provided is accepted as fact and not refuted on its technical merit, even if management does not act on it for political or budgetary reasons. Authorities are authorized to take action and issue expert opinions that provide direction for further action by others.

Authorities design strategy, systems, processes, guidelines, rules, and standards that are mission critical and directly impact the agency's ongoing operation and broad program or policy. Staff, senior, and leading authority is delegated by agency management, beyond the immediate supervisor, and has direct influence and impact within or beyond the agency depending on the level of authority

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delegated to a position. This class differs from the Health Professional V on Decision Making and possibly Line/Staff Authority.

FACTORS

Allocation must be based on meeting all of the four factors as described below.

Decision Making -- The decisions regularly made are at the interpretive level, as described here. Within limits of the strategic master plan and allocated human and fiscal resources, choices involve determining tactical plans to achieve the objectives established by the highest management level. This involves establishing what processes will be done, developing the budget, and developing the staffing patterns and work units in order to deploy staff. This level includes inventing and changing systems and guidelines that will be applied by others statewide. For example, authorities design the strategy, system, process, guidelines, rules and standards that are used by others in state government. While an authority may not directly supervise staff or a budget, such a position is often involved in formulation of budgets and staffing patterns as part of the design of a system. By nature, this is the first level where positions are not bound by processes and operations in their own programs as a framework for decision making and there are novel or unique situations which cause uncertainties that must be addressed at this level. Through deliberate analysis and experience with these unique situations, the manager or expert determines the systems, guidelines, and programs for the future.

Complexity -- The nature of, and need for, analysis and judgment is formulative, as described here. Positions evaluate the relevance and importance of theories, concepts, and principles in order to tailor them to develop a different approach or plan to fit specific circumstances. While general policy, precedent, or non-specific practices exist, they are inadequate and are therefore relevant only through approximation or analogy. In conjunction with theories, concepts, and principles, positions use judgment and resourcefulness in tailoring the existing guidelines so they can be applied to particular circumstances and to deal with emergencies.

Purpose of Contact -- Regular work contacts with others outside the supervisory chain, regardless of the method of communication, are for the purpose of any of the following:

Clarifying underlying rationale, intent, and motive by educating others on unfamiliar concepts and theories or marketing a product or service. This goes beyond what has been learned in training or repeating information that is available in another format.

Negotiating as an official representative of one party in order to obtain support or cooperation where there is no formal rule or law to fall back on in requiring such action or change from the other party.

Such negotiation has fiscal or programmatic impact on an agency. In reaching settlements or compromises, the position does not have a rule or regulation to enforce but is accountable for the function.

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Defending, arguing, or justifying an agency's position in formal hearings or court where the position is an official representative of one party.

Line/Staff Authority -- The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as a unit supervisor or one of the levels of staff authority. The unit supervisor is accountable, including signature authority, for actions and decisions that directly impact pay, status, and tenure of three or more full-time equivalent positions. At least one of the subordinate positions must be a professional level in the same series or at a comparable conceptual level. The elements of formal supervision must include providing documentation to support recommended corrective and disciplinary actions, signing performance plans and appraisals, and resolving informal grievances. Positions start the hiring process, interview applicants, and recommend hire, promotion, or transfer.

OR

The staff, senior, or leading authority is a pacesetter who has a unique level of technical expertise in a field or profession that, as part of the ongoing permanent assignment, is critical to the success of an agency. It is an essential component of the work assignment that has been delegated by management to the position. This authority directly influences management decisions within the agency (staff), within state government agencies (senior), or in the profession itself outside of state government (leading). Management relies on such a position when making decisions regarding the direction that policy or a program should take in the staff authority's field of expertise. Managers and peers recognize and seek this level of technical guidance and direction regarding the application of a program or system within the agency or to its clients, as the designer of a statewide system or in a subject area for other areas of state government, or as a consultant to management regionally or nationally. Managers and peers, internally (staff) or externally to the agency (senior) or state (leading) rely on this pacesetter when making decisions regarding the direction that policy, programs, and systems should take in the pacesetter's field of expertise.

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL VII

C7C7XX

CONCEPT OF CLASS

This class describes the second-level program supervisor. Positions manage the daily operation of a program or multiple work units through subordinate professional program supervisors. Positions determine the annual business plans that integrate with the agency's mission and goals, determine implementation policies and guidelines, develop budgets, establish staffing and directly control the work of others as a second-level supervisor. Work involves directing the implementation of policies, rules, and regulations. This class differs from the Health Professional VI on Complexity and possibly on Line/Staff Authority.

FACTORS

Allocation must be based on meeting all of the four factors as described below.

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Decision Making -- The decisions regularly made are at the interpretive level, as described here. Within limits of the strategic master plan and allocated human and fiscal resources, choices involve determining tactical plans to achieve the objectives established by the highest management level. This involves establishing what processes will be done, developing the budget, and developing the staffing patterns and work units in order to deploy staff. This level includes inventing and changing systems and guidelines that will be applied by others statewide. For example, senior authorities design the strategy, system, process, guidelines, rules and standards that are used by others in state government. While an authority may not directly supervise staff or a budget, such a position is often involved in formulation of budgets and staffing patterns as part of the design of a system. By nature, this is the first level where positions are not bound by processes and operations in their own programs as a framework for decision making and there are novel or unique situations which cause uncertainties that must be addressed at this level. Through deliberate analysis and experience with these unique situations, the manager or expert determines the systems, guidelines, and programs for the future.

Complexity -- The nature of, and need for, analysis and judgment is strategic, as described here. Positions develop guidelines to implement a program that maintains the agency's mission. Guidelines do not exist for most situations. In directive situations, positions use judgment and resourcefulness to interpret circumstances in a variety of situations and establish guidelines that direct how a departmental/agency program will be implemented.

Purpose of Contact -- Regular work contacts with others outside the supervisory chain, regardless of the method of communication, are for the purpose of any of the following:

Advising, counseling, or guiding the direction taken to resolve complaints or problems and influence or correct actions or behaviors.

Clarifying underlying rationale, intent, and motive by educating others on unfamiliar concepts and theories or marketing a product or service. This goes beyond what has been learned in training or repeating information that is available in another format.

Negotiating as an official representative of one party in order to obtain support or cooperation where there is no formal rule or law to fall back on in requiring such action or change from the other party. Such negotiation has fiscal or programmatic impact on an agency. In reaching settlements or compromises, the position does not have a rule or regulation to enforce but is accountable for the function.

Defending, arguing, or justifying an agency's position in formal hearings or court where the position is an official representative of one party.

Line/Staff Authority -- The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as a unit supervisor, second-level supervisor, or senior authority. The unit supervisor is accountable, including signature authority, for actions and decisions that directly impact pay, status, and tenure of three or more full-time equivalent positions. At least one of the subordinate positions

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must be in the same series or at a comparable conceptual level. The elements of formal supervision must include providing documentation to support recommended corrective and disciplinary actions, signing performance plans and appraisals, and resolving informal grievances. Positions start the hiring process, interview applicants, and recommend hire, promotion, or transfer.

OR

The direct field of influence the work of a position has on the organization is as a second-level supervisor. The second-level supervisor must be accountable for multiple units through the direct supervision of at least two subordinate professional Unit Supervisors; and, have signature authority for actions and decisions that directly impact pay, status, and tenure. Elements of formal supervision must include providing documentation to support recommended corrective and disciplinary actions, second-level signature on performance plans and appraisals, and resolving informal grievances. Positions start the hiring process, interview applicants, and recommend hire, promotion, or transfer.

OR

The senior authority is a pacesetter who has a unique level of technical expertise in a field or profession that, as part of the ongoing permanent assignment, is critical to the success of an agency. It is an essential component of the work assignment that has been delegated by management to the position. This authority directly influences management decisions throughout state government agencies. Management relies on such a position when making decisions regarding the direction that policy or a program should take in the staff authority's field of expertise. Managers and peers recognize and seek this level of technical guidance and direction as the designer of a statewide system or in a subject area for other areas of state government. Managers and peers externally to the agency rely on this pacesetter when making decisions regarding the direction that policy, programs, and systems should take in the pacesetter's field of expertise.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Minimum entry requirements and general competencies for classes in this series are contained in the State of Colorado Department of Personnel web site.

For purposes of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the essential functions of specific positions are identified in the position description questionnaires and job analyses.

Note: In accordance with C.R.S. 18-1-901, supporting agency statutes, and appointing authority delegation, some positions in this class series may be commissioned peace officers.

CLASS SERIES HISTORY

Effective 7/1/01 (LLB). HCS Consolidation Study consolidated DD Program Services (C1C), Occ/Physical Therapist V (C1E5), Aud/Speech Language IV (C2A4), Epidemiologist (C2D), Health Facilities Compliance Surveyor (C2E), Public Health Nutritionist (C2J2), Mental Health Program

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Specialist (C5D), Psychologist III (C5G4), Social Work Program Director (C5H5). Abolished Public Health Nutritionist (C2J3). Draft published 2/21/01, proposed 5/10/01, and final 7/1/01.

Effective 7/1/99. Abolished Public Health Nutritionist I (C2J1).

Effective 7/1/96. Converted Occ/Physical Therapist IV (C1E4) to Occ/Physical Therapist V (C1E5).

Effective 9/1/93 (KAS). Job Evaluation System Revision project. Converted Psychologist from A8305-7,9 to C5G. Converted Speech/Language Pathologist IV (A5638) and Audiologist III (A5663) to Aud/Speech Language Specialist IV (C2A4). Converted Social Work Program Director from A8189 to C5H5. Converted Mental Health Program Specialist from A5703 to C5D1. Created Mental Health Specialist II (C5D2). Converted Occ/Physical Therapist IV from A5633 to C1E4. Converted Public Health Nutritionist from A5805-7, 8151 to C2J. Converted Health Facilities Compliance Administrator from A5749 to C2E3. Created Health Facilities Compliance Surveyor I and II (C2E1-2). Converted DD Program Spec/Manager from A5088-93 to C1C. Converted Public Health Disease Control Specialist (A5741-3, 52) to Epidemiologist (C2D1-3, 5). Created Epidemiologist III (C2D4).

Revised 10/1/91. Psychologist: changed nature of work.

Revised 7/1/91. Occupational/Physical Therapist: changed pay grade.

Created 7/1/89. Occupational/Physical Therapist.

Revised 7/1/88. Speech/Language Pathologist: changed class code, relationship, grade and step, and minimum qualifications.

Revised 9/1/86. Social Work Program Director: changed nature of work.

Effective 7/1/84. Audiologist: changed title and minimum qualifications. Created DD Program Spec.

Effective 7/1/82. Psychologist: changed title, distinguishing factors, KSAs, and nature of work; established multiple range. Public Health Disease Control Spec (A5745-7): changed titles, nature of work, and entrance requirements. Social Worker I-IV: changed relationship summary. Created Sr. Public Health Disease Control Spec (A5752).

Created 7/1/79. Speech/Language Pathologist.

Created 7/1/77. Audiologist.

Effective 3/1/76. Public Health Disease Control Spec: changed class codes and titles (A5745-47). Created Mental Health Program Specialist.

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Created 1/1/75. Public Health Disease Control Spec (A5745-47), Psychologist, Public Health Nutritionist, Social Worker.

Created 12/1/75. Health Facilities Compliance Administrator.

SUMMARY OF FACTOR RATINGS

Class Level	Decision Making	Complexity	Purpose of Contact	Line/Staff Authority
Health Professional I	Defined	Prescribed	Exchange, Detect, or Advise	Indiv. Contributor
Health Professional II	Operational	Patterned	Exchange, Detect, Advise, or Clarify	Indiv. Contributor
Health Professional III	Process	Formulative	Detect, Advise, or Clarify	Indiv. Contributor
Health Professional IV	Process	Formulative	Detect, Advise, Clarify, Negotiate or Defend	Work Leader or Staff Authority
Health Professional V	Process	Formulative	Detect, Advise, Clarify, Negotiate or Defend	Unit Supervisor or Senior Authority
Health Professional VI	Interpretive	Formulative	Clarify, Negotiate or Defend	Unit Supervisor or Staff, Senior or Leading Authority
Health Professional VII	Interpretive	Strategic	Clarify, Negotiate or Defend	Supervisor, Manager, Senior Authority

ISSUING AUTHORITY: Colorado Department of Personnel/General Support Services